

BUSINESS NOTICES.

THE HAT-FINISHERS' UNION, 11 Park Row. will introduce their Fall Fashion for Gentlemen's hats on Saturday, Aug. 15th, at 10 o'clock, in the Grand Hall, at the corner of Broadway and Broadway Street. The Union has secured the services of the most experienced and successful hat-makers, and will introduce a new style of hats, which will be the most popular and profitable of the season. The Union has also secured the services of the most experienced and successful hat-makers, and will introduce a new style of hats, which will be the most popular and profitable of the season. The Union has also secured the services of the most experienced and successful hat-makers, and will introduce a new style of hats, which will be the most popular and profitable of the season.

EXCELSIOR FALL FASHION FOR 1881.—The Excelsior Fall Fashion for 1881, will be introduced on Saturday, Aug. 15th, at 10 o'clock, in the Grand Hall, at the corner of Broadway and Broadway Street. The Excelsior Fall Fashion for 1881, will be introduced on Saturday, Aug. 15th, at 10 o'clock, in the Grand Hall, at the corner of Broadway and Broadway Street. The Excelsior Fall Fashion for 1881, will be introduced on Saturday, Aug. 15th, at 10 o'clock, in the Grand Hall, at the corner of Broadway and Broadway Street.

GENTLEMEN'S HATS.—Fall Fashion for 1881. The Excelsior Fall Fashion for 1881, will be introduced on Saturday, Aug. 15th, at 10 o'clock, in the Grand Hall, at the corner of Broadway and Broadway Street. The Excelsior Fall Fashion for 1881, will be introduced on Saturday, Aug. 15th, at 10 o'clock, in the Grand Hall, at the corner of Broadway and Broadway Street.

NEW-YORKERS BENEFITED BY THE WORLD'S FAIR.—The Excelsior Fall Fashion for 1881, will be introduced on Saturday, Aug. 15th, at 10 o'clock, in the Grand Hall, at the corner of Broadway and Broadway Street. The Excelsior Fall Fashion for 1881, will be introduced on Saturday, Aug. 15th, at 10 o'clock, in the Grand Hall, at the corner of Broadway and Broadway Street.

ELEGANT SHIRTS.—An elegant fit is as desirable in a shirt as in a suit. The Excelsior Fall Fashion for 1881, will be introduced on Saturday, Aug. 15th, at 10 o'clock, in the Grand Hall, at the corner of Broadway and Broadway Street. The Excelsior Fall Fashion for 1881, will be introduced on Saturday, Aug. 15th, at 10 o'clock, in the Grand Hall, at the corner of Broadway and Broadway Street.

HAYANA AND PRINCIPLES.—The Excelsior Fall Fashion for 1881, will be introduced on Saturday, Aug. 15th, at 10 o'clock, in the Grand Hall, at the corner of Broadway and Broadway Street. The Excelsior Fall Fashion for 1881, will be introduced on Saturday, Aug. 15th, at 10 o'clock, in the Grand Hall, at the corner of Broadway and Broadway Street.

THE EXCURSION TO STRATTONPORT AND FLAMMARSH.—The Excelsior Fall Fashion for 1881, will be introduced on Saturday, Aug. 15th, at 10 o'clock, in the Grand Hall, at the corner of Broadway and Broadway Street. The Excelsior Fall Fashion for 1881, will be introduced on Saturday, Aug. 15th, at 10 o'clock, in the Grand Hall, at the corner of Broadway and Broadway Street.

Auctions can be advertised in the best papers of other cities and towns.—The Excelsior Fall Fashion for 1881, will be introduced on Saturday, Aug. 15th, at 10 o'clock, in the Grand Hall, at the corner of Broadway and Broadway Street. The Excelsior Fall Fashion for 1881, will be introduced on Saturday, Aug. 15th, at 10 o'clock, in the Grand Hall, at the corner of Broadway and Broadway Street.

PAIDERS & CO.'S GREAT CALIFORNIA EXHIBITION.—The Excelsior Fall Fashion for 1881, will be introduced on Saturday, Aug. 15th, at 10 o'clock, in the Grand Hall, at the corner of Broadway and Broadway Street. The Excelsior Fall Fashion for 1881, will be introduced on Saturday, Aug. 15th, at 10 o'clock, in the Grand Hall, at the corner of Broadway and Broadway Street.

HABITUALS.—LEARY & CO., leaders and tailors of fashion, for Gentlemen's Hats, 3 and 5 Astor House, Broadway, will this day open several large superior Mexican Grass Habits. The Excelsior Fall Fashion for 1881, will be introduced on Saturday, Aug. 15th, at 10 o'clock, in the Grand Hall, at the corner of Broadway and Broadway Street.

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTI-DOTE.—This most powerful Nerve is of such extraordinary power, that it cures low, the nervous system, is a most valuable and the patient to healthy activity. The Excelsior Fall Fashion for 1881, will be introduced on Saturday, Aug. 15th, at 10 o'clock, in the Grand Hall, at the corner of Broadway and Broadway Street.

THE VICTIM'S SOLILOQUY.—The Excelsior Fall Fashion for 1881, will be introduced on Saturday, Aug. 15th, at 10 o'clock, in the Grand Hall, at the corner of Broadway and Broadway Street. The Excelsior Fall Fashion for 1881, will be introduced on Saturday, Aug. 15th, at 10 o'clock, in the Grand Hall, at the corner of Broadway and Broadway Street.

FOWLER & WELLS, Phonologists and Publishers.—The Excelsior Fall Fashion for 1881, will be introduced on Saturday, Aug. 15th, at 10 o'clock, in the Grand Hall, at the corner of Broadway and Broadway Street. The Excelsior Fall Fashion for 1881, will be introduced on Saturday, Aug. 15th, at 10 o'clock, in the Grand Hall, at the corner of Broadway and Broadway Street.

WISCONSIN.—The "People's" Mass Free Soil and Anti-Fugitive Slave Law Convention.—The Excelsior Fall Fashion for 1881, will be introduced on Saturday, Aug. 15th, at 10 o'clock, in the Grand Hall, at the corner of Broadway and Broadway Street. The Excelsior Fall Fashion for 1881, will be introduced on Saturday, Aug. 15th, at 10 o'clock, in the Grand Hall, at the corner of Broadway and Broadway Street.

THE WHIG STATE CONVENTION IS TO BE HELD AT MADISON, SEPT. 21, AND ONE OF THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTIONS (OLD LINE) AT THE SAME PLACE, SEPTEMBER 10.—The Excelsior Fall Fashion for 1881, will be introduced on Saturday, Aug. 15th, at 10 o'clock, in the Grand Hall, at the corner of Broadway and Broadway Street. The Excelsior Fall Fashion for 1881, will be introduced on Saturday, Aug. 15th, at 10 o'clock, in the Grand Hall, at the corner of Broadway and Broadway Street.

THE FIRST ANNUAL STATE FAIR COMES OFF OCTOBER 1-2, AT JANEVILLE.—The Excelsior Fall Fashion for 1881, will be introduced on Saturday, Aug. 15th, at 10 o'clock, in the Grand Hall, at the corner of Broadway and Broadway Street. The Excelsior Fall Fashion for 1881, will be introduced on Saturday, Aug. 15th, at 10 o'clock, in the Grand Hall, at the corner of Broadway and Broadway Street.

THE FRIENDS OF TEMPERANCE IN NORTHERN WISCONSIN WERE TO HOLD A GENERAL CONVENTION AT BERLIN, AUGUST 13.—The Excelsior Fall Fashion for 1881, will be introduced on Saturday, Aug. 15th, at 10 o'clock, in the Grand Hall, at the corner of Broadway and Broadway Street. The Excelsior Fall Fashion for 1881, will be introduced on Saturday, Aug. 15th, at 10 o'clock, in the Grand Hall, at the corner of Broadway and Broadway Street.

THE WISCONSIN PAPERS ARE JUST NOW FILLED WITH DISCUSSIONS OF THE FREE BANKING LAW, ABOUT TO BE SUBMITTED TO THE PEOPLE.—The Excelsior Fall Fashion for 1881, will be introduced on Saturday, Aug. 15th, at 10 o'clock, in the Grand Hall, at the corner of Broadway and Broadway Street. The Excelsior Fall Fashion for 1881, will be introduced on Saturday, Aug. 15th, at 10 o'clock, in the Grand Hall, at the corner of Broadway and Broadway Street.

THE QUESTION OF LAND REFORM, AS USUAL, OCCUPIES A GREAT SHARE OF THE PUBLIC ATTENTION, AND THE RECOGNITION OF THE TRUTH AND JUSTICE OF THE LAND REFORM MEASURES BY BOTH PARTIES IN CALIFORNIA, AND BY CONVENTIONS AND PUBLIC MEETINGS THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY, AWAKENS MUCH ATTENTION.—The Excelsior Fall Fashion for 1881, will be introduced on Saturday, Aug. 15th, at 10 o'clock, in the Grand Hall, at the corner of Broadway and Broadway Street. The Excelsior Fall Fashion for 1881, will be introduced on Saturday, Aug. 15th, at 10 o'clock, in the Grand Hall, at the corner of Broadway and Broadway Street.

THE DEFENSE OF THE LAND REFORM MEASURES BY BOTH PARTIES IN CALIFORNIA, AND BY CONVENTIONS AND PUBLIC MEETINGS THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY, AWAKENS MUCH ATTENTION.—The Excelsior Fall Fashion for 1881, will be introduced on Saturday, Aug. 15th, at 10 o'clock, in the Grand Hall, at the corner of Broadway and Broadway Street. The Excelsior Fall Fashion for 1881, will be introduced on Saturday, Aug. 15th, at 10 o'clock, in the Grand Hall, at the corner of Broadway and Broadway Street.

THE DEFENSE OF THE LAND REFORM MEASURES BY BOTH PARTIES IN CALIFORNIA, AND BY CONVENTIONS AND PUBLIC MEETINGS THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY, AWAKENS MUCH ATTENTION.—The Excelsior Fall Fashion for 1881, will be introduced on Saturday, Aug. 15th, at 10 o'clock, in the Grand Hall, at the corner of Broadway and Broadway Street. The Excelsior Fall Fashion for 1881, will be introduced on Saturday, Aug. 15th, at 10 o'clock, in the Grand Hall, at the corner of Broadway and Broadway Street.

THE DEFENSE OF THE LAND REFORM MEASURES BY BOTH PARTIES IN CALIFORNIA, AND BY CONVENTIONS AND PUBLIC MEETINGS THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY, AWAKENS MUCH ATTENTION.—The Excelsior Fall Fashion for 1881, will be introduced on Saturday, Aug. 15th, at 10 o'clock, in the Grand Hall, at the corner of Broadway and Broadway Street. The Excelsior Fall Fashion for 1881, will be introduced on Saturday, Aug. 15th, at 10 o'clock, in the Grand Hall, at the corner of Broadway and Broadway Street.

THE DEFENSE OF THE LAND REFORM MEASURES BY BOTH PARTIES IN CALIFORNIA, AND BY CONVENTIONS AND PUBLIC MEETINGS THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY, AWAKENS MUCH ATTENTION.—The Excelsior Fall Fashion for 1881, will be introduced on Saturday, Aug. 15th, at 10 o'clock, in the Grand Hall, at the corner of Broadway and Broadway Street. The Excelsior Fall Fashion for 1881, will be introduced on Saturday, Aug. 15th, at 10 o'clock, in the Grand Hall, at the corner of Broadway and Broadway Street.

THE DEFENSE OF THE LAND REFORM MEASURES BY BOTH PARTIES IN CALIFORNIA, AND BY CONVENTIONS AND PUBLIC MEETINGS THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY, AWAKENS MUCH ATTENTION.—The Excelsior Fall Fashion for 1881, will be introduced on Saturday, Aug. 15th, at 10 o'clock, in the Grand Hall, at the corner of Broadway and Broadway Street. The Excelsior Fall Fashion for 1881, will be introduced on Saturday, Aug. 15th, at 10 o'clock, in the Grand Hall, at the corner of Broadway and Broadway Street.

THE DEFENSE OF THE LAND REFORM MEASURES BY BOTH PARTIES IN CALIFORNIA, AND BY CONVENTIONS AND PUBLIC MEETINGS THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY, AWAKENS MUCH ATTENTION.—The Excelsior Fall Fashion for 1881, will be introduced on Saturday, Aug. 15th, at 10 o'clock, in the Grand Hall, at the corner of Broadway and Broadway Street. The Excelsior Fall Fashion for 1881, will be introduced on Saturday, Aug. 15th, at 10 o'clock, in the Grand Hall, at the corner of Broadway and Broadway Street.

NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, AUG. 15, 1881.

MR. GREELEY'S LETTERS.—On our sixth page will be found another of Mr. Greeley's Letters from Europe. This one is from London.

MASSACHUSETTS AND MISSOURI.—We publish in another place the statistics of population, dwellings, health and so forth, in Massachusetts and Missouri, as exhibited by the census of 1850. The comparison of the two States will be found instructive.

Missouri had been a State thirty years when the census was taken; Massachusetts was one of the original members of the Confederation. When the former was admitted into the Union in 1820, she numbered 66,566 souls and the latter 523,987. Missouri has now more than ten times the population she had then, while in these thirty years the people of Massachusetts have not quite doubled in number. This is not surprising. Massachusetts, in point of soil and climate, is one of the least favored States, and Missouri one of the most. The natural tendency of men, as they grow rich and strong, is to go from the poor to the rich soils, and hence it is to be expected that Missouri should grow faster than her eastern sister. The miracle is, that with her soil and climate, and with richer lands and more genial airs to attract her children elsewhere, Massachusetts should have gained as she has.

This State reckoned, in 1840, 738,000 inhabitants; to-day she has 993,000, the rate of increase being 31 per cent.; from 1830 to 1840 it was 20 per cent.; and from 1820 to 1830 it was 16 per cent. The rate of increase is thus largely augmenting. This is to be attributed to the attraction which the progress of wealth and improvement in agriculture, as well as in manufactures, exercises upon population. In Vermont, where manufactures are yet to be established to any considerable extent, the increase for each of the two last decades has been but 4 per cent., while in Rhode Island, as we have shown in a previous article, the growth of manufactures, together with the excellent and truly popular character of the legislation, has produced an increase of 11 per cent. Massachusetts counts 9,702 manufacturing establishments, producing yearly \$500 and upward. This gives one to each 102 persons; but no other State has so many large establishments. Rhode Island has one to each 163 persons.

Massachusetts contains an area of 5,392,000 acres, and accordingly numbers one person to each 54 acres of her soil. She can easily support five times as many, and at the present rate, another half century will have carried her population up to that figure.

Agriculture in this State is generally in a more advanced condition than elsewhere in the Union, though perhaps we may except Rhode Island. A great deal is constantly done for the improvement of the soil, and comparatively little is done to exhaust it without compensation. There are 33,969 farms under cultivation, or one to every 29 persons; in Rhode Island there is one to each 27; in Vermont one to each 101; in Maine one to each 104; in South Carolina one to each 24; in New-York one to each 121.

Missouri has an area capable of sustaining a population of thirty-five millions. She had, in 1820, 66,500 inhabitants, and for ten years increased a little more than 100 per cent., giving her 140,415 in 1830; for the next decade her rate of increase was 173 per cent., giving her 383,702 in 1840; and now she counts 682,044, making the rate of increase only 77 per cent., which is a vast falling off from either of the previous decades.

This State has now 87,422 slaves; ten years since she had 58,240; their rate of increase has accordingly been 50 per cent.; from 1830 to 1840 it exceeded 100 per cent. Now as then, however, the slave population increases more slowly than the free. This points unerringly to the destiny of Missouri as a white State, while South Carolina and the others in that latitude are as evidently destined to be black States. That is to say, in the one white will be the predominant complexion, and in the other black. Missouri has 2,544 free colored people; in 1840 she had 1,574. She has 96,805 dwellings, by which is meant those of the free population, no account being taken of the number of those occupied by the slaves. This fact we were not aware of in writing our former articles, in which the proportion of people to houses in the slave States was spoken of.

Missouri counts, then, to her 100,834 free families, (slaves of course have no families, the patriarchal institution conferring that luxury on the patriarch or master, but not on the slave,) 96,805 houses, making about 4,000 cases in which there is more than one family to a dwelling, a smaller number proportionately than in Vermont, Maine or New-York. In Massachusetts there are 192,243 families to 152,359 houses, giving 40,000 families which lodge more than one under a single roof. In Missouri there are a little more than 6 persons to a house, and nearly 6 to a family. Massachusetts has 61 to a house, and 5 is the average to a family.

Missouri has 54,471 farms under cultivation, or one to every 24 persons. This again shows how near she is to being a free State. South Carolina, the great stronghold of slavery, has but one to each 24. Missouri has one manufacturing establishment to every 225 persons, while the old State of South Carolina has but one to each 455, and Maryland, another old State, one to each 150. No wonder Missouri is outstripping

them. In this State the deaths, during the year 1850, were one to each 56 of the population. In Massachusetts they were one to each 51 persons; here the rate of mortality is frightful, worse even than in Arkansas, where it is one to 51. The cause is mainly to be found in the climate of the State, which is as bad as can be imagined. Manufacturing employments have a more or less unfavorable influence, but if they alone could produce such mortality, we should see it repeated in Rhode Island, where, however, the deaths are only one to 65.

In Massachusetts there are 17,000 females than males; in Missouri, 34,000 more males than females. It singular that, in every State, except Massachusetts and Rhode Island, that we have yet had occasion to speak of in commenting on the census, the number of the ruler considerably exceeds that of the fairer moiety of humanity.

Though Missouri is a border State, the number of slaves that run away is small. In 1850 there were only 59, or one to each 1,493; that is, about one-third as many as in Maryland. The manumissions in the year were 54, or less than half as many as in that State.

As appears above, Massachusetts has increased much more rapidly during the last ten years than the ten years preceding, and Missouri much less. The reason of this we suppose to be that, during a great part of the decade from 1830 to 1840, we were living under the compromise tariff, which caused bankruptcy and ruin, stopped our factories and furnaces, and as a natural consequence, dispersed those who had worked in them, and had been consumers of food, to the new regions of the West, there to become producers of food and competitors in the grain markets of the world with the farmers they left behind them. Under this tendency the relative growth of the new States was astonishing. But after 1842, we had four years of protection, and these four years powerfully checked this impoverishing movement of dispersion. The consequence is that, while the old manufacturing States have gained in their ratio of increase, the new agricultural States have fallen off, and the growth of population has been more equally distributed. This fact would seem to show, beyond dispute, the beneficial influence of protection upon the country.

The Fallacies and Frauds of British Free Trade.—III.

We now proceed to fulfill the promise made in closing our article of yesterday: The number of yards of Cotton Cloth imported in 1844 was 34,500,000; in 1845-6 36,500,000; in 1846-7 38,500,000; in 1847-8 40,500,000; in 1848-9 42,500,000; in 1849-50 44,500,000; in 1850-1 46,500,000; in 1851-2 48,500,000; in 1852-3 50,500,000; in 1853-4 52,500,000; in 1854-5 54,500,000; in 1855-6 56,500,000; in 1856-7 58,500,000; in 1857-8 60,500,000; in 1858-9 62,500,000; in 1859-60 64,500,000; in 1860-1 66,500,000; in 1861-2 68,500,000; in 1862-3 70,500,000; in 1863-4 72,500,000; in 1864-5 74,500,000; in 1865-6 76,500,000; in 1866-7 78,500,000; in 1867-8 80,500,000; in 1868-9 82,500,000; in 1869-70 84,500,000; in 1870-1 86,500,000; in 1871-2 88,500,000; in 1872-3 90,500,000; in 1873-4 92,500,000; in 1874-5 94,500,000; in 1875-6 96,500,000; in 1876-7 98,500,000; in 1877-8 100,500,000; in 1878-9 102,500,000; in 1879-80 104,500,000; in 1880-1 106,500,000; in 1881-2 108,500,000; in 1882-3 110,500,000; in 1883-4 112,500,000; in 1884-5 114,500,000; in 1885-6 116,500,000; in 1886-7 118,500,000; in 1887-8 120,500,000; in 1888-9 122,500,000; in 1889-90 124,500,000; in 1890-1 126,500,000; in 1891-2 128,500,000; in 1892-3 130,500,000; in 1893-4 132,500,000; in 1894-5 134,500,000; in 1895-6 136,500,000; in 1896-7 138,500,000; in 1897-8 140,500,000; in 1898-9 142,500,000; in 1899-00 144,500,000; in 1900-1 146,500,000; in 1901-2 148,500,000; in 1902-3 150,500,000; in 1903-4 152,500,000; in 1904-5 154,500,000; in 1905-6 156,500,000; in 1906-7 158,500,000; in 1907-8 160,500,000; in 1908-9 162,500,000; in 1909-10 164,500,000; in 1910-1 166,500,000; in 1911-2 168,500,000; in 1912-3 170,500,000; in 1913-4 172,500,000; in 1914-5 174,500,000; in 1915-6 176,500,000; in 1916-7 178,500,000; in 1917-8 180,500,000; in 1918-9 182,500,000; in 1919-00 184,500,000; in 1920-1 186,500,000; in 1921-2 188,500,000; in 1922-3 190,500,000; in 1923-4 192,500,000; in 1924-5 194,500,000; in 1925-6 196,500,000; in 1926-7 198,500,000; in 1927-8 200,500,000; in 1928-9 202,500,000; in 1929-00 204,500,000; in 1930-1 206,500,000; in 1931-2 208,500,000; in 1932-3 210,500,000; in 1933-4 212,500,000; in 1934-5 214,500,000; in 1935-6 216,500,000; in 1936-7 218,500,000; in 1937-8 220,500,000; in 1938-9 222,500,000; in 1939-00 224,500,000; in 1940-1 226,500,000; in 1941-2 228,500,000; in 1942-3 230,500,000; in 1943-4 232,500,000; in 1944-5 234,500,000; in 1945-6 236,500,000; in 1946-7 238,500,000; in 1947-8 240,500,000; in 1948-9 242,500,000; in 1949-00 244,500,000; in 1950-1 246,500,000; in 1951-2 248,500,000; in 1952-3 250,500,000; in 1953-4 252,500,000; in 1954-5 254,500,000; in 1955-6 256,500,000; in 1956-7 258,500,000; in 1957-8 260,500,000; in 1958-9 262,500,000; in 1959-00 264,500,000; in 1960-1 266,500,000; in 1961-2 268,500,000; in 1962-3 270,500,000; in 1963-4 272,500,000; in 1964-5 274,500,000; in 1965-6 276,500,000; in 1966-7 278,500,000; in 1967-8 280,500,000; in 1968-9 282,500,000; in 1969-00 284,500,000; in 1970-1 286,500,000; in 1971-2 288,500,000; in 1972-3 290,500,000; in 1973-4 292,500,000; in 1974-5 294,500,000; in 1975-6 296,500,000; in 1976-7 298,500,000; in 1977-8 300,500,000; in 1978-9 302,500,000; in 1979-00 304,500,000; in 1980-1 306,500,000; in 1981-2 308,500,000; in 1982-3 310,500,000; in 1983-4 312,500,000; in 1984-5 314,500,000; in 1985-6 316,500,000; in 1986-7 318,500,000; in 1987-8 320,500,000; in 1988-9 322,500,000; in 1989-00 324,500,000; in 1990-1 326,500,000; in 1991-2 328,500,000; in 1992-3 330,500,000; in 1993-4 332,500,000; in 1994-5 334,500,000; in 1995-6 336,500,000; in 1996-7 338,500,000; in 1997-8 340,500,000; in 1998-9 342,500,000; in 1999-00 344,500,000; in 2000-1 346,500,000; in 2001-2 348,500,000; in 2002-3 350,500,000; in 2003-4 352,500,000; in 2004-5 354,500,000; in 2005-6 356,500,000; in 2006-7 358,500,000; in 2007-8 360,500,000; in 2008-9 362,500,000; in 2009-00 364,500,000; in 2010-1 366,500,000; in 2011-2 368,500,000; in 2012-3 370,500,000; in 2013-4 372,500,000; in 2014-5 374,500,000; in 2015-6 376,500,000; in 2016-7 378,500,000; in 2017-8 380,500,000; in 2018-9 382,500,000; in 2019-00 384,500,000; in 2020-1 386,500,000; in 2021-2 388,500,000; in 2022-3 390,500,000; in 2023-4 392,500,000; in 2024-5 394,500,000; in 2025-6 396,500,000; in 2026-7 398,500,000; in 2027-8 400,500,000; in 2028-9 402,500,000; in 2029-00 404,500,000; in 2030-1 406,500,000; in 2031-2 408,500,000; in 2032-3 410,500,000; in 2033-4 412,500,000; in 2034-5 414,500,000; in 2035-6 416,500,000; in 2036-7 418,500,000; in 2037-8 420,500,000; in 2038-9 422,500,000; in 2039-00 424,500,000; in 2040-1 426,500,000; in 2041-2 428,500,000; in 2042-3 430,500,000; in 2043-4 432,500,000; in 2044-5 434,500,000; in 2045-6 436,500,000; in 2046-7 438,500,000; in 2047-8 440,500,000; in 2048-9 442,500,000; in 2049-00 444,500,000; in 2050-1 446,500,000; in 2051-2 448,500,000; in 2052-3 450,500,000; in 2053-4 452,500,000; in 2054-5 454,500,000; in 2055-6 456,500,000; in 2056-7 458,500,000; in 2057-8 460,500,000; in 2058-9 462,500,000; in 2059-00 464,500,000; in 2060-1 466,500,000; in 2061-2 468,500,000; in 2062-3 470,500,000; in 2063-4 472,500,000; in 2064-5 474,500,000; in 2065-6 476,500,000; in 2066-7 478,500,000; in 2067-8 480,500,000; in 2068-9 482,500,000; in 2069-00 484,500,000; in 2070-1 486,500,000; in 2071-2 488,500,000; in 2072-3 490,500,000; in 2073-4 492,500,000; in 2074-5 494,500,000; in 2075-6 496,500,000; in 2076-7 498,500,000; in 2077-8 500,500,000; in 2078-9 502,500,000; in 2079-00 504,500,000; in 2080-1 506,500,000; in 2081-2 508,500,000; in 2082-3 510,500,000; in 2083-4 512,500,000; in 2084-5 514,500,000; in 2085-6 516,500,000; in 2086-7 518,500,000; in 2087-8 520,500,000; in 2088-9 522,500,000; in 2089-00 524,500,000; in 2090-1 526,500,000; in 2091-2 528,500,000; in 2092-3 530,500,000; in 2093-4 532,500,000; in 2094-5 534,500,000; in 2095-6 536,500,000; in 2096-7 538,500,000; in 2097-8 540,500,000; in 2098-9 542,500,000; in 2099-00 544,500,000; in 2100-1 546,500,000; in 2101-2 548,500,000; in 2102-3 550,500,000; in 2103-4 552,500,000; in 2104-5 554,500,000; in 2105-6 556,500,000; in 2106-7 558,500,000; in 2107-8 560,500,000; in 2108-9 562,500,000; in 2109-00 564,500,000; in 2110-1 566,500,000; in 2111-2